THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, spot, $1.39; No. 2 garlicky, spot, $1.38.

Corn—Contract, spot, 66c; No. 4, spot, 64½.

Oats—No. 2 white, as to weight, 46c asked; No. 3 white, as to weight, 45c asked.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.09; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, 95c@$1.05.

Millfeed—Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $36; white mid. dlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $41; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $38.

Hay—The market is quiet on a basis of $18@21 per ton for good qualities of timothy, mixed and clover.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat, nominal, $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 41c; do, choice, 38@39; do, good, 34@35; do, prints, 42@43; do, blocks, 41@42; do, nearby, 34@37; ladles, 24@26; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 22@23; Ohio rolls, 22@23; West Virginia rolls, 20@21; storepacked, 19; Md., Va. and Pa dairy prints, 20@23.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 22c; Eastern Shore, Md. and Va., 22; West Virginia, 22; Southern, 21; duck eggs, choice, nearby, doz., 50; goose eggs, choice, nearby, 80@90.

Live Poultry — Chickens, young, smooth, 34@35c per lb.; rough, staggy and thin, 24@25; winter, 2 lbs. and less, 38@40; old roosters, 17@18. Ducks, muscovy and mongrel, per pound, young, 32c; white pekings, young, 36; puddle, 24 lbs. and over, 35. Pigeons, per pair, old, 35@40c; young, 25@40. Guinea fowl, young, each, 2 lbs., 65@70c; old, each, 40. Turkeys, choice hens, 9 lbs. and over, 13@15c; young gobblers, 35@38; old toms, 35.

Dressed Hogs—Choice light weights, per lb., 12½@13c; do, medium, per lb., 12; do, heavy, per lb., 11; boars and rough stock, per lb., 6@7.

Potatoes—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania No. 1, per 100 pounds, $2@2.15; New York and New Jersey, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $2@2.15; native or nearby, No. 1, $2@2.75; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia McCormicks, per bu., $1.65@1.75; Southern, Maryland McCormicks, $1.75@1.90; red potatoes, $1.65@1.75; all sections, No. 2, do, 75c @$1; all sections, No. 1, per 150-lb. bag, 3@3.25; No. 2, do, $1.75@2. Sweets, North Carolina, No. 1, per bbl., $4.50@5; Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware, per bbl., $4@4.50; Eastern Shore, Va., per bbl., $3.75@4.50; yams, all sections, per bbl., $3.50@4. Sweets and yams, all sections, No. 2, do, $1.75 @2. Sweets, all sections, No. 1, per bu. hamp, $1.50@1.75; yams, all sections, No. 1, do, per hamp, $1.40@1.65. Sweets and yams, all sections, No. 2 per hamp, 50@75c.

PHILADELPHIA — Wheat — No. 2 red winter, $1.31@1.36; do, garlicky, $1.26@1.31.

Corn—No. 2, for export, 56@57c; No. 2, 65@66; No. 4, 63½@64; carlots, local, No. 2, yellow, 70@71; No. 3, yellow, 69@70.

Oats—No. 2 white, 45@45½c; No. 3, 43¼@44.

Bran—Dull; soft winter in 100-lb sacks, $35.50@36.50; do, spring, $34@35.

Hay—Timothy, No. 2, $22@23; do, No. 3, $20@21; sample, $15@18; no grade, $14@15; clover mixed hay, light mixed, $21.50@22; No. 1 mixed, $20 @21

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 40c; nearby prints, fancy, 47@50.

Eggs—Nearby extra firsts, 25½c; do, firsts, 24½; Western, extra, firsts, 25½; do, firsts, 24½; fancy selected, packed, 32@34.

Cheese—Firm; New York whole milk, fancy flats, held, 23c; do, fresh, 21@22; fair to good, 19@20; longhorn, 22½@23½; single daisies, 23@ 23½.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.40¼; No. 2 hard, $1.41¼; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.55¼, and No. 2 mixed durum, $1.36¼, c. i. f. track New York to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 74¾c, and No. 2 mixed, 74¼, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—No. 2 white, 46½c.

Hay—No. 1, $27@29; No. 2, $25@27; No. 3, $24@26; shipping, $21@23.

Eggs—Fresh-gathered, extra firsts, 24½@25½c; do, firsts, 23@24; State nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 27@33; do, hennery browns, extras, 27½@28; State and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 23¼@ 26½.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 40½@41c; do, extras (92 score), 40c; do, firsts (88 to 91 score), 36@ 39½; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20½@21.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE.—Calves—Choice, handy weight veals, per lb., 11c; choice fat, heavy veals, 9½@10; fair to good, 9 @9½; heavy, smooth, fat veals, 7@8; heavy, rough calves, 6@7.

Lambs and Sheep—No. 1 sheep, per lb., 6c; fair to good, 3½@4½; common, 2½@3½; old bucks, 4@5; lambs, choice, per lb., 13@14; fair to good, 10@12; common, thin, 8@9.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $6@8.75; bulls, $4@5.25; cows, $1.40@ 5.50.

Calves—Veals, $7@14; culls, $5@7; little calves, $5@5.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $4.50@8; culls, $3@4; lambs, $11@16; clipped, $11@15; culls, $8@10.

PITTSBURGH. — Hogs — Heavies, $10.85@11; heavy Yorkers, $11.25; light Yorkers and pigs, $10.55.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, $10; top lambs, $16.

The Remedy.

Jack Brokely—I told your father I loved you more than any girl I ever met.

She—And what did papa say?

Jack—He advised me to try and meet some more girls.

Watchful Waiting.

Little Pat was invited to a party. His host saw he was not paying attention to his plate and asked the reason why.

"Oh," said little Pat, "I am waiting for the mustard to cool."

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Pays

TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 12. — APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA. MARCH 29, 1922. — $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

HOUSE PASSES BONUS MEASURE

Party Lines Disappear in the General Debate

BY A VOTE OF 333-70

90 Democrats Favor Bill And 28 Cast Ballots Against It—Provisions Of The Bill.

Washington.—By a vote far in excess of the two-thirds majority required, the House of Representatives passed the Soldier Bonus bill, 333 to 70. The bill now goes to the Senate, where its fate is considered doubtful.

Party lines disappeared, both in the general debate on the final roll call, 242 Republicans, 90 Democrats and one Socialist supporting the bill and 42 Republicans and 28 Democrats voting against it.

The balloting followed a day of fervid oratory, which in turn amused and thrilled the packed galleries. At times the debate and attendant scenes approached vaudeville; again the discussion reflected great bitterness.

The bill was passed under a suspension of the rules, a procedure forbidding amendment or a motion to recommit. The Democratic side made much of the "gag rule" method.

During the discussion much of the attack was leveled at the proposal to issue to the soldiers, sailors and marines a Treasury certificate, upon which they may borrow 50 per cent. at banks instead of a cash bonus. Had opportunity to amend been allowed the embarrassing cash bonus proposition undoubtedly would have been rejected.

There were scores of brief speeches. It was possible to allot only a few minutes to each speaker. All members, however, were given permission to "extend their remarks in the Record" and the whole country soon will be flooded with canned oratory on the soldier bonus controversy.

Provisions Of Bill.

Washington.—As passed by the House, the bonus bill would provide for immediate cash payments to veterans whose adjusted service pay would not exceed $50 and who would give to other veterans the option of these four plans: Adjusted service certificates with provisions authorizing loans by banks in the first three years after next October 1, and by the Government thereafter; the certificates to run for 20 years and to have a face value at maturity of the amount of the adjusted service credit at the rate of $1 a day for domestic service and $1.25 a day for foreign service, increased by 25 per cent., plus interest at the rate of 4½ per cent., compounded annually.

Vocational training aid after January 1, 1923, at the rate of $1.75 a day, the total payments not to exceed, however, 140 per cent. of the adjusted service credit.

Farm and home aid under which veterans purchase or improve farms or homes would be paid after July 1, 1923, a sum equal to their adjusted service credit, increased by 25 per cent.

Land settlement, under which lands would be reclaimed under the supervision of a special board, and farm units established for sale to the veterans at a price fixed by the board, less the amount of the adjusted service credit due the purchasers.

In only two important particulars does the measure differ from the one passed by the House two years ago and that shelved in the Senate last July. The original cash bonus option was eliminated and the bank loan provision of the adjusted service certificate title substituted.

SPURNS BIG SALARY.

Carnegie's Son-In-Law Accepts Post As Teacher.

New York.—Rosswell Miller, 17-year-old son-in-law of the late Andrew Carnegie has turned down offers of lucrative positions with the Bethlehem Steel Company and J. P. Morgan & Co. to accept a $2,500 post as instructor in engineering at New York University.

Mr. Miller, son of the late Rosswell Miller, a former president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, married Miss Margaret Carnegie, heiress to the iron master's millions, on April 22, 1919, shortly after his discharge from the navy.

U. S. BUYS EMBASSY IN CHILE.

Is First Place Of Kind It Has Purchased In South America.

Santiago, Chile.—The American Government has purchased the palatial residence of former Senator Augusto Bruna, fronting Forestal Park, which will be used as the American Embassy building here. The price was $146,000.

An appropriation of $136,000 was made several years ago for an embassy site in Santiago, but the purchase was delayed owing to difficulties in finding a suitable residence location within the amount.

This is the first embassy in South America to be owned by the American Government.

RADIO WILL CHEAT ROBBERS.

Wireless Circuit To Be Installed Between Chinese Cities.

New York.—Chinese robber bands, which have been stealing unprotected copper telephone wires between Peking and Tienstin, will be thwarted this week when what is claimed to be the longest commercial radio telephone circuit in the world is opened between the two cities, the Western Electric Company announced.

WIFE WINS AFTER 30 YEARS

Jersey Man Finally Goes To Jail For Non-Payment Of Alimony.

Newark, N. J.—After his marital troubles had been aired in court for 30 years John Meeker, of Plainfield, was sent to jail for contempt of court because he owes his wife $144 alimony.

Three vice-chancellors of the New Jersey courts died while they were hearing the case, one of them passing away after ruling against the husband, but before signing a decree. Chancellor Walker, however, recently signed the decree against the husband and decided that Meeker owed the alimony and must pay.

UNITED STATES ASSERTS RIGHT

To Be Paid Costs of Troops on Rhine

ARMISTICE TERMS CITED

No Technical Obstacles—Suggestions For Reasonable Adjustment Of Matter Welcomed If Payment Is Assured.

Washington.—The United States Government in a note addressed to the Allied Powers and just made public insists that the initial reparations payment on the part of Germany be first allocated among those powers until America's claim for the cost of the army of occupation is satisfied.

The notes were delivered under instructions from Secretary Hughes of the Department of State and were occasioned by recent information from American observers in Europe that the Allied Governments apparently contemplated arrangements which would ignore American Army costs altogether, although estimates both for army costs and reparations were being made on the basis of the entire capacity of the German Government to pay.

The amount of the claims of the United States for its army costs, the notes declared, was understood to be free from any substantial dispute, but it was deemed to be appropriate, "in view of recent developments," to acquaint the Allied Governments with the repeatedly reiterated statement that the Government of the United States was expecting full payment of the costs of its army in the Rhineland.

Basis for the American claim, the notes pointed out, was found in the armistice agreement to which the United States was signatory, and which provided for military occupation of Germany by the Allied and American forces jointly. That agreement, the notes recited, expressly provided that the upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine district should be charged to the German Government, and it was expressed as the view of the American Government that the armistice agreement "had the clear import" that the Powers associated in that joint enterprise "should stand upon an equal footing as to the payment of all the actual costs of their armies of occupation."

Priority of payment for the total cost of all armies of occupation was imposed by the Treaty of Versailles, the notes set forth, and since the right of the United States to share in that priority was "not expressly conditioned" upon ratification of the treaty by the United States, failure to ratify should not be construed as affecting in any way American rights. In that connection the notes pointed out that "Germany has explicity consented to the priority of payment of the cost of the American Army of occupation, notwithstanding the fact that the Treaty of Versailles has not been ratified by the United States," and that hence "any technical objection" to the discharge of the just claim of the United States would necessarily rest solely upon the refusal of the Allied Powers themselves to permit the discharge of an "admittedly equitable claim," and it was insisted that the rights of America were free from any technical objection.

The notes set forth that the total cost of all armies of occupation from November 11, 1918, to May 1, 1921, amounted to 3,639,282,000 gold marks; that the amounts due to Belgium, France and Italy for their army costs for that period had been paid in full, and that the unpaid balance due May 1, 1921, amounted to 1,660,090,000 gold marks, of which 966,374,000 gold marks were due to the United States and the remainder due to the British Empire. It was pointed out also that the British Government had received 130,696,000 gold marks between May 1 and December 31, 1921, and that the "payment was expressly made and received subject to the rights of the United States."

In conclusion the notes stated that the American Government would welcome any suggestions from the Allied Governments "for the reasonable adjustment of this matter," and the Powers were informed that "upon receiving assurance of payment" this Government would be "only too happy to proceed to the consideration of suitable means" by which its claims might be satisfied.

SOVIET GETS FOOD CARS.

Esthonia Agrees To Supply 1,000 Wagons For Famine Relief.

London.—The Russian Soviet Government has concluded an agreement with Esthonia under which the Esthonian Government will supply 1,000 cars at Reval to remedy the inadequate Soviet transportation facilities in carrying American supplies to famine sufferers, the London office of the American Relief Administration was advised.

STRIKE IN ALL MINES APRIL 1

Call By Coal Union Affects 600,000 Men

FORMAL EDICT IS ISSUED

Protect Property—All Members Strictly Enjoined In Call To Refrain From Lawbreaking.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Suspension of work by all union coal miners at midnight, March 31, was ordered by officers of the United Mine Workers of America, the call being the first ever issued for both bituminous and anthracite workers to walk out simultaneously. Six hundred thousand men will be directly affected by the order, it was estimated officially. The suspension, the order provided, will continue until stopped by union officials.

The order, which was sent to the 3,000 local unions, directed the miners to give the operators their fullest cooperation in the protection of mine property and counselled against violence and violations of the law. In addition to affecting all union miners in the United States, the order also directed approximately 6,650 union men in Western Canada to join in the walkout, but did not apply to 14,0000 miners in Nova Scotia.

Never before in the history of the coal industry has a suspension or strike order called for cessation of work by all union miners in the United States. In the past, wage contracts in the bituminous and anthracite fields have not expired at the same time, but a complete tie up in union fields was considered during the great anthracite strike in 1902. A sympathetic strike by the bituminous miners at that time was rejected by the union's convention, it being argued that the soft coal workers were bound by a contract.

The issuance of the call came with the recent strike vote of soft coal miners not completely tabulated, but it was said officially that the work of the union's board of tellers had progressed to such a point as to show every field voting overwhelmingly in favor of a suspension. Indications were that nine-tenths of the miners favored the walkout.

Cessation of the suspension, in whole or part, is left to the union's policy committee, composed of more than 100 union officials, which will meet in Cleveland on Friday to consider plans for conducting the strike. Outstanding among the questions to be considered by the committee is that of negotiating single state wage agreements. A division within the committee on this question seems certain, with indications that a majority will oppose the single state proposition.

The suspension order, which said blame for the walkout in the soft coal fields rested with the operators for refusing to negotiate a new contract with the union, and with the failure to reach a new agreement with the hard coal operators, was mailed by office employees at the union's headquarters here in the absence of officials. The procedure, however, had previously been arranged by officials, and the release of the call, which was dated yesterday, was directed by officers, who are in New York meeting with anthracite operators.

TWO HELD IN BOND THEFT.

Employe Of Treasury Said To Have Confessed $175,000 Steal.

Washington.—Charles A. Clevenger, employee of the bond department of the Treasury, and U. O. Wamsley, of Charlottesville, Va., were held under $10,000 bond each for action of the grand jury on charges of conspiring to defraud the Government in connection with the theft of $175,000 in negotiable bonds from the Liberty bond branch of the Treasury.

A third man, whose name was not divulged, is being sought in the South, according to Secret Service agents, who said Clevenger had confessed to taking part in the theft. The bonds, officials said, were recovered in the attic of Clevenger's residence. He and Wamsley, at their preliminary hearings before United States Commissioner Morton J. McDonald, entered pleas of not guilty.

URGES HUGE FRENCH ARMY.

Must Have Three To Germany's One, Says General Castelnau.

Paris.—"France must have three men to one man for Germany as a standing army when the zero hour sounds again," said General de Castelnau, chairman of the Army Commission, in the Chamber of Deputies in advocating the 18 Months' Service Bill as sponsored by the Commission.

AMNESTY IS URGED.

Washington.—Release of all wartime prisoners serving terms for expression of opinion and not for overt acts was urged in a petition signed by 50 members of the House of Representatives and presented to President Harding.

STRIKERS ATTACK WORKERS.

Revolvers Fired And Stones Thrown Near Pawtucket, R. I.

Pawtucket, R. I.—Workers in some of the mills affected by the textile strike were attacked by strike sympathizers in the Fairlawn district. The police said stones were thrown and revolvers fired and that about 35 workers were forced to flee. So far as the police learned no person was injured. The scene of the trouble was a mile from any of the mills affected by the strike.

WOULD ERADICATE SHIPWORM

Group In New York Will Campaign To Save Marine Property.

New York.—The campaign to exterminate the shipworm, now said to be threatening the Eastern seaboard after boring its way through millions of dollars' worth of marine property in San Francisco harbor, was formally launched at a meeting held here to arrange for appointment of committees at various Atlantic ports.

Ernest P. Goodrich, a member of the American Society of Consulting Engineers, will head the New York port committee. Other committees will be formed in New England, Chesapeake Bay, Charleston, S. C., and two Gulf ports.

U. S. ORDERS RHINE TROOPS WITHDRAWN

Action of Harding Not Result of Allied Attitude

POLICY LONG ESTABLISHED

Evacuation Must Be Complete By July 1, End Of The Fiscal Year—France Regrets Action.

Washington.—All American troops will be out of Germany by July 1 under orders issued by Secretary Weeks at the direction of President Harding. About 2,000 officers and men are directly affected as the remainder of Major-General Allen's command in the Coblenz bridgehead zone on the Rhine already were under home orders.

The announcement of the decision for complete American evacuation of occupied territory in Germany was made by Secretary Weeks as his first act on return to the War Department from a three weeks' vacation in Florida. He indicated that the step was ordered in compliance with the policy previously announced of withdrawing the Rhine forces as quickly as possible. It had no relation, he said to the wrangle in Congress over further reduction of the size of the army nor did it result from the correspondence between the State Department and the Allied Commissioners over the American demand for a share in German reparations payments on account of the maintenance of troops in Germany.

The original order of the President, it was pointed out, directed that all troops on the Rhine, with the exception of not more than the single infantry regiment and artillery and other auxiliary detachments, be brought home in Army transports as rapidly as possible. The movement is now in progress and the work of the two transports running in the service will be continued. Mr. Weeks said until the remaining troops also have been returned, which will be before July 1.

The War Secretary made no explanation of steps that would be taken to turn the Coblenz sector over to the Allied commanders for policing and to hold the bridgehead as a means for further advances into Germany to enforce treaty obligations. The three bridgehead positions were taken up under the armistice for this purpose and their occupation confirmed in the Treaty of Versailles and the treaty between the United States and Germany.

It was admitted at the War Department that the action of the United States in completely abandoning the Rhineland position might have some effect on the negotiations resulting from Secretary Hughes' action in submitting a request that the United States receive a share in German reparations payments already made to cover maintenance of armies on the Rhine. It was insisted, however, that the step was not a direct result of those negotiations, since complete withdrawal was forecast before the note calling attention to the American bill in excess of $241,000,000 on this account was transmitted.

France Regrets Action.

Paris.—Regret over the prospective withdrawal of the American troops from the Rhine was expressed in French official circles, when the Foreign Office was unofficially informed of the order of Secretary of War Weeks for the return of the Rhine forces by July 1.

The order caused no surprise, however, some officials saying they quite expected that the Washington policy of continued decreased number of forces at Coblenz would finally mean complete withdrawal.

WANTS SIXTY HOSPITALS.

Veterans' Bureau To Ask Transfers From Public Health Service.

Washington. — President Harding will be asked to transfer, by executive order, 60 Public Health Service hospitals to the control of the Veterans' Bureau, Director Forbes announced.

There are approximately 23,000 former service patients receiving treatment in these hospitals, Mr. Forbes said, and the centralization of control of the Government's medical facilities into the bureau is thought desirable on the grounds of both economy and efficiency.

ANTI-SOVIET PLOT ALLEGED.

Moscow Paper Reports Plan To Attack Genoa Delegates.

Moscow.— The Soviet newspaper Izvestia published an article accusing the anti-Soviet leader Savinkoff of negotiating with Italian Fascisti for the molestation of the Russian delegation to the Genoa Conference. Savinkoff was accused of plotting to have bandits attack the delegates' train. The Izvestia said the Italian Government already was taking precautions to frustrate the alleged plot.

STATE CAPITAL

Movie Censorship Body Complete

Richmond.—

Virginia's first commission for the censorship of motion pictures will be composed of Evan R. Chesterman, of Richmond, an author and writer; Mrs. Emma Speed Sampson, of South Richmond, an artist and writer, and R. C. L. Moncure, of Falmouth, former collector of internal revenue and a business man of wide experience. In announcing the personnel of the commission, Governor Trinkle said he would designate the terms of office of the commissioners a little later, his purpose in making the announcement of appointments being to free his office of the constantly increasing petitions and letters in reference to the more than 300 applicants seeking appointments.

Governor Trinkle announced a few days ago that he would appoint Mr. Chesterman, and in so doing said the Richmond man's friends had presented indisputable proof of his fitness for the position.

Recommendations for Mrs. Sampson showed her eminent qualifications for the work, she being highly educated and trained as an artist and writer. The Governor said he had rarely seen such high recommendations and proof of fitness as the letters from friends of Mrs. Sampson put forward in her behalf.

R. C. L. Moncure is a man of large business interests, of practical experience and widely acquainted with general conditions. His services were only obtainable, the Governor said, because of Mr. Moncure's private income, the salary of a member of the board—$2,400 per year—not justifying any person moving to Richmond in order to serve on the board.

Governor Trinkle said he felt certain that the persons to whom he would issue commissions would fill the positions to the satisfaction of the public and to the business interests concerned. The appointees, it was pointed out last night, are two men and one woman of education and literary, artistic and business ability, who will devote their time to viewing every motion picture to be shown on the screen in Virginia. They are known not to be too narrow nor too broad in their views, and for that reason it is believed that the first commission to pass on movies in Virginia will equal, if not surpass, the personnel of like commissions in other States.

Important Committees

Important committees have been named by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House to function during the interim between this time and the 1924 session of the General Assembly. Probably the first to get into action will be the joint committee appointed to help the officials of the Virginia Historical Pageant Association entertain the distinguished guests from foreign nations as well as from the various States of the Union, who will be here during Pageant Week, May 22-28. This committee is composed as follows:

Senator Julien Gunn, of Richmond; Senator C. C. Vaughan, Jr., of Franklin; Senator G. Walter Mapp, of Accomac; Delegate J. Fulmer Bright, of Richmond; Delegate C. H. Smith, of Alexandria; Delegate Thomas B. Mc-Caleb, of Covington; Delegate Earl H. Wright, of Portsmouth, and Delegate R. L. Jeffreys, of Chase City.

The other interim committees follow:

Office building—Senator W. H. Jeffreys, of Chase City, and Delegate J. P. Jones, of Richmond.

On separation of the deaf and blind institutions—Senator S. L. Ferguson, of Appomattox; Delegate Herbert J. Taylor and Delegate N. L. Henley, of Williamsburg.

On memorial commission—Senator Morgan R. Mills, of Richmond; Senator G. Walter Mapp, of Accomac; Delegate Alfred C. Smith, of Norfolk County; Delegate T. Gray Haddon, of Richmond; Delegate Wilbur C. Hall, of Loudoun.

Auditing committee—Senator James E. Cannon, of Richmond; Senator Louis S. Epes, of Blackstone; Delegate James H. Price, of Richmond; Delegate J. R. Horsley, of Appomattox Delegate Samuel D. Rodgers, of Petersburg.

Signs Loan Company Bill

House bill No. 192, placing the small loan companies and societies in Virginia under the supervision of the banking department of the State Corporation Commission, received the signature of Governor Trinkle. At the same time the Governor signed a number of bills. None, however, were of State-wide importance.

Will Cancel Order for Texas Quail

W. P. Coleman, superintendent of the State Game Farm, at Windsor Shade, has returned to the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries an order for 200 quail to be shipped from Texas at a cost of $600. Mr. Coleman requests that the order be canceled, as he has ascertained since the order was issued that a sufficient number of game was caught upon the farm this season to meet all propagation purposes.

Game Wardens Appointed

Nine of the ten supervising game wardens for congressional districts, twelve city wardens and thirty-four county game wardens were appointed by Commissioner W. McDonald Lee, the appointees being notified by M. D. Hart, secretary of the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries.

J. F. Howison, of Ashland, is named supervising warden for the Third Congressional District, which supervision includes the city of Richmond. Other congressional district appointments were as follows:

First District, J. T. Mills, of Hampton; Second District, J. P. M. Joyce, of Norfolk; Fourth District, L. W. Tyrus, of Waverly; Fifth District, J. B. Ziegler, Sr., of Pinhook; Sixth District, M. T. Harrison, of Bedford; Seventh District, Charles F. Headley, of Edinburg; Eighth District, not announced; Ninth District, Claude F. Beverly, of Freeling; Tenth District, D. H. Rucker, of Buena Vista.

Intangible Bill Signed

Taxes for the current year on bonds, notes and demands will be at the rate of 55 cents on the $100, instead of $1.10 per $100, as prevailed in years past, Governor E. Lee Trinkle having signed Senate bill No. 24, amending sections 8 and 9 of the act to raise revenue for the support of the State government and public free schools.

The drastic reduction as provided for in the bill was recommended by Governor Trinkle in his inaugural address for the purpose of providing ready money at a reasonable rate of interest for the indispensable needs of all classes of people; to provide funds in rural districts for financing crops, and in cities for the encouragement of building, and for the promotion generally of the industrial activities of the State.

The Governor pointed out, at that time, that millions of dollars of Virginia money now are being loaned in other States of the Union which permit higher interest charges, and that a reduction in the tax rate by the State would allow a greater return to the investor on money invested in this State and thereby encourage the loaning of this money in Virginia, where it would aid in the development of the State.

While the new law relieves the taxpayer from the payment of back taxes on this class of property if he voluntarily reports it for taxation this year and pays the tax thereon by December 1, it contains drastic provisions designed to force taxpayers to disclose this class of property for taxation in the future. It is generally recognized that millions of dollars' worth of this class of property is concealed every year, thus escaping taxation.

Under the new law, if such property is omitted from taxation and is afterwards discovered by the taxing officer, a penalty of 100 per cent. will be added to the taxes. Moreover, no owner of bonds, notes or other evidence of debt will be allowed to institute a suit for the collection of the same, unless he alleges that the bonds, notes or other evidence of debt upon which he is suing have been reported for taxation and assessed for each and every year of which he was the owner, and no judgment rendered in such a suit will be valid unless it recites that such allegation was made.

Declares Provision Drastic

In discussing this provision of the law, the Governor said yesterday:

"This is a drastic provision, but our courts should not assist in the collection of debts upon which the proper taxes have not been paid."

Under the new law, taxpayers will not be allowed to deduct bonds, notes or debts owing to others. While some few taxpayers who have been accustomed to offset a part of this class of property with their debts will be required to pay taxes on a larger volume than heretofore, the reduction of the tax rate will tend to lessen the amount of the taxes, and the elimination of the deductions will place the owners of this class of property on the same footing with owners of real estate and tangible personal property, who have never been allowed deductions or offsets. This provision also will eliminate many improper deductions which have been claimed under the old law, and will, it is believed, make up a large part of the deficit which ordinarily would result from a reduction of the tax rate.

The bill also changes the definition of money on deposit. Under the old law, money on deposit with any bank or other corporation or firm or person was taxable at 20 cents. A practice developed among a number of taxpayers connected with corporations of placing with the corporation money subject to call upon which they received interest at 6 per cent. per annum. This money was reported for taxation as money on deposit, and taxed at 20 cents.

In commenting on the effect of the new law, Governor Trinkle said: "By the enactment of this law, the State has demonstrated its desire to be fair in its tax rate with the owners of intangible property, and I believe the citizens will display the same degree of fairness, and that millions of dollars of this class of property which have heretofore escaped taxation will be reported and taxed, and that the reduction in rate will result in an increase in revenue to both the State and localities.

"I have already received a copy of a letter which is being sent out by one of the largest companies dealing in this class of property in the city of Richmond to its customers announcing a reduction in brokerage charges from 1 1-2 per cent. to 1 per cent. per annum as a result of the enactment of this law. I am convinced that it is a progressive measure and will greatly promote the development of the State."

Lynchburg.—W. I. Rijey, L. E. Fuller, J. W. Stone and G. N. Mayhew, have been selected as the debating team to represent Lynchburg College in the triangular debate April 28 with Hampden-Sidney and Emory and Henry Colleges.

Bedford.—A verdict of three years in the penitentiary was given Charlie Overstreet in the Circuit Court here. Young Overstreet, who is only about 17 years of age, was charged with killing his uncle, Peter Overstreet, last February.

Washington Sidelights

Why Congressional Record Has Beats

WASHINGTON.—There is just enough justice in the complaints heard in Congress from time to time of the failure of the American press adequately to report its proceedings to justify them as a matter of abstract truth. That the newspapers do not tell what is going on in congress is a statement which cannot be sustained; that the newspapers do not tell all that occurs at the capitol day by day is a self-evident fact. Substantially a cross-section of the processes of legislation in the making is presented to the country with every rising sun, and there are fundamental reasons why considerations of relativity of importance must be borne in mind. It is no longer possible for the newspapers to give full reports of the proceedings of senate and house, and the operations, investigations, inquiries and conclusions of their various committees.

In the Sixty-sixth congress no less than 16,230 public bills and 481 joint resolutions were introduced in the legislative grist mill of the house of representatives, and more than 5,000 in the senate, of which 401 of the former and 69 of the latter class became laws, in addition to the 124 private bills and resolutions which were enacted. Not even congress itself is able to visualize at a single sweep of the eye a labor so vast in scope.

A follow-up system of federal publicity, probably through the executive departments, to keep the country informed, might be desirable. No single newspaper can report adequately every new act of congress and every intermediate step taken in the process of converting the twenty-odd thousand bills into the five hundred-odd laws.

Supreme Court Upholds Woman Suffrage

CONSTITUTIONALITY of the woman's suffrage, or nineteenth, amendment was sustained by the Supreme court in a unanimous decision rendered by Justice Brandeis.

The challenge came from the state of Maryland, where Oscar Lester and others sought to prevent the registration of two women as qualified voters in Baltimore. Lester and his associates contended that the constitution of Maryland limited suffrage to men, that the legislature of Maryland had refused to ratify the woman's suffrage amendment and that the amendment had not become a part of the federal constitution. The Maryland state courts sustained the amendment.

The contention that an amendment to the federal constitution relating to addtions to the electorate cannot be made without the consent of the state, the court disposed of by reference to the fifteenth or equal suffrage amendment, declaring that the "one cannot be valid and the other invalid." It pointed out that the validity of the fifteenth amendment had been recognized for half a century.

The suggestion that several of the 36 states which ratified the nineteenth amendment had provisions in their state constitutions which prohibited the legislatures from ratifying, could not be entertained, the court stated, because the state legislatures derived their power in such matters from the federal constitution which "transcends any limitations sought to be imposed by the people of a state."

The remaining objection that the ratifying resolutions of Tennessee and West Virginia were inoperative, because adopted in violation of legislative procedure in those states, may have been rendered "immaterial," the court declared, by the subsequent ratification of the amendment by Connecticut and Vermont. The contention was disposed, however, on a broader ground.

Economy May Strike Remount Service

FEARS that "attempts to curtail appropriations for the remount service" may be made in congress are expressed in communications received by the War department from horse breeders. Work formerly done by the Department of Agriculture in connection with improvement of the farm horses is now handled by the remount service, and the farmers' representatives have filed protests with members of congress against any slash of the military budget which would interfere with this activity.

The remount service has 200 stations valued at more than $500,000, and has mapped out a program for their employment in 40 states during the year in co-operation with farmers, as it has been found that the most desirable type of horse for army use is exactly the type best fitted for farm work.

A message to Col. F. S. Armstrong, chief of the remount service, signed by representatives of more than 40 horse breeders' organizations in the New England states, New York and Pennsylvania, said the work carried on by the service is "of incalculable value to the horse-breeding industry of the country."

"We especially protest," it said, "against the proposal to abandon the remount depot at Front Royal, Va., the only remount depot in the east or south."

The Utah Cattle and Horse Growers' association transmitted a resolution indorsing plans of the remount service and urging congressional support of this work.

The service was allowed $150,000 in the current army bill, a reduction from $250,000 the year before, and plans for the coming fiscal year contemplate continued operation of three depots—Front Royal, Fort Robinson, Neb., and Fort Reno, Okla.

Navy Is Getting Down to Brass Tacks

SECRETARY DENBY ordered 50 additional destroyers and nearly three-score auxiliary naval craft placed out of commission to conserve fuel. The destroyers are in addition to the 100 ordered out of commission recently, and will leave in the navy 76 destroyers in full commission and 40 with greatly reduced complements aboard.

Among other vessels besides destroyers ordered out of commission are five oil ships and one collier, two store ships, four mine layers, six mine sweepers and Eagle boats and 14 tugs and towing vessels.

Secretary Denby said the ships ordered out of commission today and the hundred destroyers previously retired as an economy measure were in addition to 92 other ships of the navy placed out of commission since he took office a year ago. The department in that time, he added, has sold 257 obsolete or auxiliary naval craft and now has on sale 62 additional ships.

The American navy will continue to function, effecting all the economies already instituted until and unless a congressional mandate is received, directing ot